

THE FINITE BASIS PROBLEM FOR KISELMAN MONOIDS

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ABSTRACT. In an earlier paper, the second-named author has described the identities holding in the so-called Catalan monoids. Here we extend this description to a certain family of Hecke–Kiselman monoids including the Kiselman monoids \mathcal{K}_n . As a consequence, we conclude that the identities of \mathcal{K}_n are nonfinitely based for every $n \geq 4$ and exhibit a finite identity basis for the identities of each of the monoids \mathcal{K}_2 and \mathcal{K}_3 .

1. KISELMAN AND HECKE–KISELMAN MONOIDS

Kiselman [14] has found all possible compositions of three natural closure operators playing a distinguished role in convex analysis. Namely, let E be a real topological vector space and let f be any function on E with values in the extended real line $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty, -\infty\}$. The first of the three operators associates to f its *convex hull* or *largest convex minorant* $c(f)$, defined as the supremum of all its convex minorants. Alternatively, it can be shown that for each $x \in E$, the value of $c(f)$ at the point x can be calculated as follows:

$$c(f)(x) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i f(x_i) \mid N \geq 1, \lambda_i > 0, f(x_i) < +\infty, \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i x_i = x \right\}.$$

The second operator is that of taking the *largest lower semicontinuous minorant* $\ell(f)$ of the function, defined as the supremum of all its lower semicontinuous minorants with respect to the topology on E . It can be verified that for each $x \in E$, the value of $\ell(f)$ at x is given by the formula

$$\ell(f)(x) = \liminf_{y \rightarrow x} f(y).$$

This corresponds to taking the closure of the *epigraph* of the function f (the set of points lying on or above the graph of f) with respect to the Cartesian product of the topology on E and the usual topology on \mathbb{R} .

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The third operator is the operator m , defined as

$$m(f)(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } f(y) > -\infty \text{ for all } y \in E; \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The operators c, ℓ, m generate a monoid $G(E)$ with composition as multiplication. Kiselman [14, Theorem 4.1] has shown that the order of $G(E)$ can be 1, 6, 15, 16, 17, or 18, depending on the dimension of E and its topology. In particular, for every normed space E of infinite dimension, $G(E)$ consists of 18 elements and has the following presentation (as a monoid):

$$G(E) = \langle c, \ell, m \mid c^2 = c, \ell^2 = \ell, m^2 = m, \\ clc = lc\ell = lc, cmc = mcm = mc, \ell m\ell = m\ell m = m\ell \rangle. \quad (1)$$

Ganyushkin and Mazorchuk (unpublished) have suggested to consider analogous presentations with arbitrarily many generators. Namely, for each $n \geq 2$, they have defined the *Kiselman monoid* \mathcal{K}_n as follows:

$$\mathcal{K}_n = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \mid a_i^2 = a_i, \ i = 1, \dots, n; \\ a_i a_j a_i = a_j a_i a_j = a_j a_i, \ 1 \leq i < j \leq n \rangle. \quad (2)$$

Clearly, the monoid defined by the presentation (1) is isomorphic to \mathcal{K}_3 —the bijection $c \mapsto a_1, \ell \mapsto a_2, m \mapsto a_3$ extends to an isomorphism. Algebraic properties of the family of monoids $\{\mathcal{K}_n\}_{n=2,3,\dots}$ have been studied in depth by Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk [16]. Here we only mention that the monoid \mathcal{K}_n is finite for every n [16, Theorem 3] but its exact order (as a function of n) is not yet known.

A further generalization motivated by some connections with representation theory has been suggested by Ganyushkin and Mazorchuk in [9]. Fix an integer $n \geq 2$ and take an arbitrary anti-reflexive binary relation Θ on the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. The *Hecke–Kiselman monoid* \mathcal{HK}_Θ corresponding to Θ is the monoid generated by elements a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n subject to the relations

$$\begin{aligned} a_i^2 &= a_i && \text{for each } i = 1, \dots, n; \\ a_i a_j &= a_j a_i && \text{if } (i, j), (j, i) \notin \Theta; \\ a_i a_j a_i &= a_j a_i a_j && \text{if } (i, j), (j, i) \in \Theta; \\ a_i a_j a_i &= a_j a_i a_j = a_j a_i && \text{if } (i, j) \notin \Theta, (j, i) \in \Theta. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_n arises as a special case of this construction when the role of Θ is played by the strict “descending” order $\Theta_K = \{(j, i) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$. Another important special case is the so-called *Catalan monoid*, denoted \mathcal{C}_{n+1} , that is generated by elements a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n subject to the relations

$$\begin{aligned} a_i^2 &= a_i && \text{for each } i = 1, \dots, n; \\ a_i a_j &= a_j a_i && \text{if } |i - j| \geq 2, \ i, j = 1, \dots, n; \\ a_i a_{i+1} a_i &= a_{i+1} a_i a_{i+1} = a_{i+1} a_i && \text{for each } i = 1, \dots, n - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, \mathcal{C}_{n+1} is nothing but the Hecke–Kiselman monoid corresponding to the covering relation $\Theta_C = \{(i+1, i) \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ of the order Θ_K . Solomon [30] has shown that \mathcal{C}_{n+1} is isomorphic to the monoid of all order preserving and decreasing transformations of the chain

$$1 < 2 < \dots < n < n+1.$$

(Recall that transformation α of a partially ordered set $\langle Q, \leq \rangle$ is called *order preserving* if $q \leq q'$ implies $q\alpha \leq q'\alpha$ for all $q, q' \in Q$, and *decreasing* if $q\alpha \leq q$ for every $q \in Q$.) Hence the monoid \mathcal{C}_n is finite for every n ; moreover, it can be shown that the cardinality of \mathcal{C}_n is the n -th Catalan number $\frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$; see, e.g., [11, Theorem 3.1].

In [33], the second-named author has investigated the identities holding in each Catalan monoid and solved the finite basis problem for these identities. Here we extend this study to Kiselman monoids and, more generally, to all Hecke–Kiselman monoids \mathcal{HK}_Θ such that $\Theta_C \subseteq \Theta \subseteq \Theta_K$.

The paper is basically self-contained and is structured as follows. In Section 2 we briefly discuss the finite basis problem in order to place the present study into a proper perspective. We also summarize a few properties of Catalan, Kiselman and Hecke–Kiselman monoids that are essential for the proof of our main result. This result is formulated and proved in Section 3 while Section 4 collects some additional results and a few related open questions.

2. PRELIMINARIES

A *semigroup identity* is just a pair of *words*, i.e., elements of the free semigroup X^+ over an alphabet X . In this paper identities are written as “bumped” equalities such as $u \simeq v$. A semigroup S *satisfies* $u \simeq v$ where $u, v \in X^+$ if for every homomorphism $\varphi: X^+ \rightarrow S$, the equality $u\varphi = v\varphi$ is valid in S ; alternatively, we say that $u \simeq v$ *holds* in S .

Given any system Σ of semigroup identities, we say that an identity $u \simeq v$ *follows* from Σ if every semigroup satisfying all identities of Σ satisfies the identity $u \simeq v$ as well; alternatively, we say that Σ *implies* $u \simeq v$. A subset $\Sigma' \subseteq \Sigma$ is called an *identity basis* for Σ if each identity in Σ follows from Σ' . Given a semigroup S , its *equational theory* is the set of all identities holding in S . A semigroup is said to be *finitely based* if its equational theory admits a finite identity basis; otherwise it is called *nonfinitely based*.

It was discovered by Perkins [23, 24] that a finite semigroup can be nonfinitely based. In fact, semigroups are the only “classical” algebras for which finite nonfinitely based objects exist: finite groups [22], finite associative and Lie rings [15, 20, 5], finite lattices [21] are all finitely based. This circumstance gave rise to numerous investigations whose final aim was to classify all finite semigroups with respect to the property of having/having no finite identity basis. In spite of many researchers’ efforts, the complete classification has not yet been achieved, and therefore, it appears to be reasonable to look at some restricted versions of the problem where one focuses on certain

important classes of finite semigroups. This paper contributes to the study of the finite basis problem within the class of finite \mathcal{J} -trivial monoids.

Recall that a monoid M is said to be \mathcal{J} -trivial if every principal ideal of M has a unique generator, that is, $MaM = MbM$ implies $a = b$ for all $a, b \in M$. Finite \mathcal{J} -trivial monoids attract much attention because of their distinguished role in algebraic language theory [28, 29] and representation theory [8]. The finite basis problem remains extremely hard when restricted to this class of monoids. In fact, one of the very first examples of non-finitely based finite semigroups constructed by Perkins [24] was a \mathcal{J} -trivial monoid, and further studies of the underlying construction have revealed a very complicated behaviour of \mathcal{J} -trivial monoids with respect to the finite basis property; see [32, Subsection 4.2] for an overview of related results.

The Catalan monoids \mathcal{C}_n defined in Section 1 are known to be \mathcal{J} -trivial, and moreover, they serve as sort of universal objects for the class of all finite \mathcal{J} -trivial monoids. Recall that a monoid M is said to *divide* a monoid N if M is a homomorphic image of a submonoid in N . Straubing [31] has shown that a finite monoid is \mathcal{J} -trivial if and only if it divides some monoid of order preserving and decreasing transformations of a finite partially ordered set. Pin [25, Theorem 4.1.10] has observed that this result can be made more concrete: a finite monoid is \mathcal{J} -trivial if and only if it divides some Catalan monoid \mathcal{C}_n . The finite basis problem for the monoids \mathcal{C}_n has been solved by the second-named author [33] on the basis of some results by Blanchet-Sadri [6, 7]. The following summarizes this solution.

Theorem 1. a) *The identities*

$$xyxzx \simeq xyzx, (xy)^2 \simeq (yx)^2 \quad (3)$$

form an identity basis of the monoid \mathcal{C}_3 .

b) *The identities*

$$\begin{aligned} xyx^2zx \simeq xyxzx, \quad xyx^2tz \simeq xyxzx^2tz, \quad zyx^2ztx \simeq zyx^2zxtx, \\ (xy)^3 \simeq (yx)^3 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

form an identity basis of the monoid \mathcal{C}_4 .

c) *The monoids \mathcal{C}_n with $n \geq 5$ are nonfinitely based.*

Remarks. 1. For compactness, when presenting the identity bases in Theorem 1, we have taken the liberty to use bases in the sense of *monoid* identities. For instance, we have not included in (3) the identity $x^3 \simeq x^2$ (which does hold in \mathcal{C}_3) because in the monoid setting it can be deduced from the identity $xyxzx \simeq xyzx$ by substituting 1 for y and z . However, as observed in [32, p.173], the property of a monoid to be finitely based or nonfinitely based does not depend on using the semigroup or the monoid deduction rules.

2. Recently, alternative (and quite transparent) proofs of the results by Blanchet-Sadri utilized in Theorem 1 have been suggested by Olga Sapir, see [26, Proposition 4.2 and Theorem 7.2] and [27, Corollary 6.4].

We also need a characterization of equational theories of Catalan monoids. Let X^* stand for the free monoid over an alphabet X . A word $u = x_1 \cdots x_k$ with $x_1, \dots, x_k \in X$ is a *scattered subword* of $v \in X^*$ whenever there exist words $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}, v_k \in X^*$ such that $v = v_0 x_1 v_1 \cdots v_{k-1} x_k v_k$; in other terms, one can extract u treated as a sequence of letters from the sequence v . We denote by J_n the set of all identities $w \simeq w'$ such that the words w and w' have the same set of scattered subwords of length at most n . The following is a combination of [33, Proposition 4] and [33, Corollary 2].

Proposition 2. *The equational theory of the monoid \mathcal{C}_{n+1} is equal to J_n .*

Now we turn to Kiselman monoids. We represent elements of the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_n by words over the alphabet $A_n = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$. For a word w , its *content* $c(w)$ is the set of all letters that occur in w (in particular, the content of the empty word 1 is the empty set). The relations in (2) are such that the same letters occur in both sides of each relation whence $c(w) = c(w')$ whenever $w, w' \in A_n^*$ represent the same element of \mathcal{K}_n . Therefore one can speak of the content of an element from \mathcal{K}_n . The following reduction rules underlie all combinatorics of Kiselman monoids.

Lemma 3 ([16, Lemma 1]). a) *Let $s \in \mathcal{K}_n$ and $c(s) \subseteq \{a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n\}$ for some i . Then $a_i s a_i = s a_i$.*

b) *Let $t \in \mathcal{K}_n$ and $c(t) \subseteq \{a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}\}$ for some i . Then $a_i t a_i = a_i t$.*

For applications in the present paper we modify Lemma 3 as follows.

Lemma 4. a) *Let $s \in \mathcal{K}_n$ and $c(s) \subseteq \{a_i, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n\}$ for some i . Then $s a_i = s' a_i$, where s' is obtained from s by removing all occurrences of a_i if there were some.*

b) *Let $t \in \mathcal{K}_n$ and $c(t) \subseteq \{a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, a_i\}$ for some i . Then $a_i t = a_i t'$, where t' is obtained from t by removing all occurrences of a_i if there were some.*

Proof. We verify only claim a); the argument for claim b) is symmetric.

We induct on the number of occurrences of a_i in s . If a_i does not occur in s , nothing is to prove. Suppose that a_i occurs in s and represent s as $s = s_1 a_i s_2$ where s_2 contains no occurrences of a_i . Then $s a_i = s_1 a_i s_2 a_i = s_1 s_2 a_i$ by Lemma 3a, and the induction hypothesis applies to $s_1 s_2 a_i$ since $s_1 s_2$ contains fewer occurrences of a_i . \square

Finally, we recall the following property of Hecke–Kiselman monoids.

Proposition 5 ([9, Proposition 14]). *Let Θ and Φ be anti-reflexive binary relations on the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and $\Phi \subseteq \Theta$. The map $a_i \mapsto a_i$ uniquely extends to a homomorphism from the Hecke–Kiselman monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ onto the monoid \mathcal{HK}_Φ .*

3. EQUATIONAL THEORIES OF HECKE–KISELMAN MONOIDS

For each positive integer n and each alphabet X , consider the following relation \sim_n on the free monoid X^* :

$w \sim_n w'$ iff w and w' have the same scattered subwords of length $\leq n$.

It is convenient for us to introduce also the relation \sim_0 by which we merely mean the universal relation on X^* . We need a few facts from combinatorics on words dealing with the relation \sim_n . They all come from Simon's seminal paper [29] and are collected in the following lemma.

Lemma 6. *Let $n \geq 1$ and $u, v \in X^*$.*

- a) *If $u \sim_n v$, then there exists a word $w \in X^*$ that has each of the words u and v as a scattered subword and such that $u \sim_n w \sim_n v$.*
- b) *The relation $u \sim_n uw$ holds if and only if there exist $u_1, \dots, u_n \in X^*$ such that $u = u_n \cdots u_1$ and $c(u_n) \supseteq \cdots \supseteq c(u_1) \supseteq c(w)$.*
- c) *The relation $v \sim_n vw$ holds if and only if there exist $v_1, \dots, v_n \in X^*$ such that $v = v_1 \cdots v_n$ and $c(w) \subseteq c(v_1) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq c(v_n)$.*
- d) *Let $x \in X$. The relation $uxv \sim_n uv$ holds if and only if there exist $k, \ell \geq 0$ with $k + \ell \geq n$ and such that $u \sim_k ux$ and $xv \sim_\ell v$.*

Recall that J_n stands for the set of all identities $w \doteq w'$ such that w and w' have the same scattered subwords of length $\leq n$; that is,

$$J_n = \{w \doteq w' \mid w \sim_n w'\}.$$

Lemma 6a implies that the set

$$J'_n = \{w \doteq w' \mid w \sim_n w' \text{ and } w \text{ is a scattered subword of } w'\}$$

forms an identity basis for J_n . Now let $w \doteq w'$ be an identity in J'_n . Since w is a scattered subword of w' , we have $w = x_1 \cdots x_m$ and

$$w' = v_0 x_1 v_1 \cdots v_{m-1} x_m v_m$$

for some letters x_1, \dots, x_m and some $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{m-1}, v_m \in X^*$. If we represent the word $v_0 v_1 \cdots v_{m-1} v_m$ as a product of letters,

$$v_0 v_1 \cdots v_{m-1} v_m = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_p \quad \text{with } y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p \in X,$$

we can think of w' as of the result of p successive insertions of the letters y_1, \dots, y_p in the word w . If we let $w_0 = w$ and denote by w_i , $i = 1, \dots, p$, the word obtained after the i -th insertion, then $w_p = w'$, and since $w \sim_n w'$, we conclude that $w_{i-1} \sim_n w_i$ for each i . Therefore the identities $w_0 \doteq w_1$, $w_1 \doteq w_2$, \dots , $w_{p-1} \doteq w_p$ all belong to J'_n and, clearly, together they imply the identity $w \doteq w'$. Thus, we can substitute the set J'_n by the following smaller identity basis for J_n :

$$J''_n = \{w \doteq w' \mid w \sim_n w' \text{ and } w = uv, w' = uxv \text{ for some } u, v \in X^*, x \in X\}.$$

Combining this observation with Lemma 6b–d, we get the following.

Corollary 7. *For each $n \geq 1$, the collection of all identities of the form*

$$u_k \cdots u_1 v_1 \cdots v_\ell \simeq u_k \cdots u_1 x v_1 \cdots v_\ell, \quad (5)$$

where $k, \ell \geq 0$, $k + \ell \geq n$, $x \in X$, and

$$c(u_k) \supseteq \cdots \supseteq c(u_1) \supseteq \{x\} \subseteq c(v_1) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq c(v_\ell) \quad (6)$$

forms an identity basis for the set J_n .

Let us comment on the meaning of the formulas (5) and (6) in the extreme situations $k = 0$ or $\ell = 0$. If $k = 0$, the identity (5) becomes $v_1 \cdots v_\ell \simeq x v_1 \cdots v_\ell$, while the inclusions (6) reduce to $\{x\} \subseteq c(v_1) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq c(v_\ell)$; dually, if $\ell = 0$, then (5) and (6) become respectively $u_k \cdots u_1 \simeq u_k \cdots u_1 x$ and $c(u_k) \supseteq \cdots \supseteq c(u_1) \supseteq \{x\}$.

Fix an integer $n \geq 2$. Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_K &= \{(j, i) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}, \\ \Theta_C &= \{(i + 1, i) \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Our main result describes the identities holding in the Hecke–Kiselman monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ for every relation Θ situated between Θ_K and Θ_C .

Theorem 8. *Let $n \geq 2$. Then for every relation Θ on the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ such that $\Theta_C \subseteq \Theta \subseteq \Theta_K$, the set of identities of the Hecke–Kiselman monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ coincides with $J_n = \{w \simeq w' \mid w \sim_n w'\}$.*

Proof. Let Σ_Θ stand for the set of identities holding in the monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ . By Proposition 5 the Catalan monoid $\mathcal{C}_{n+1} = \mathcal{HK}_{\Theta_C}$ is a homomorphic image of \mathcal{HK}_Θ whence every identity of Σ_Θ holds in \mathcal{C}_{n+1} . By Proposition 2 this means that $\Sigma_\Theta \subseteq J_n$. On the other hand, by Proposition 5 the monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ is a homomorphic image of the Kiselman monoid $\mathcal{K}_n = \mathcal{HK}_{\Theta_K}$ whence \mathcal{HK}_Θ satisfies all identities of \mathcal{K}_n . Therefore, in order to prove that $J_n \subseteq \Sigma_\Theta$, it suffices to check that every identity in the set J_n holds in \mathcal{K}_n . Corollary 7 reduces the latter task to verifying that \mathcal{K}_n satisfies each identity of the form (5) obeying the conditions (6).

Thus, we fix an arbitrary identity of the form (5) satisfying (6) and an arbitrary homomorphism $\varphi: X^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_n$. Given a word $w \in X^+$, we write \bar{w} instead of $w\varphi$ for the image w under φ , just to lighten notation. Let

$$b = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_\ell, \quad d = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{x} \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_\ell.$$

We aim to prove that $b = d$.

Recall that we represent elements of \mathcal{K}_n as words over the alphabet $A_n = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$, and it makes sense to speak about occurrences of a letter in an element $s \in \mathcal{K}_n$ since all words representing s have the same content. If $p, q \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, we denote by $s^{[p, q]}$ the element of \mathcal{K}_n obtained from s by removing all occurrences of the letters a_i such that either $i < p$ or $q < i$ if there were some. If no letter a_i with either $i < p$ or $q < i$ occurs in s , we let $s^{[p, q]} = s$. Observe that, by this definition, $s^{[p, q]} = 1$ whenever $p > q$.

Clearly, the inclusions (6) imply that

$$c(\bar{u}_k) \supseteq \cdots \supseteq c(\bar{u}_1) \supseteq c(\bar{x}) \subseteq c(\bar{v}_1) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq c(\bar{v}_\ell). \quad (7)$$

Suppose that $\ell > 0$ and $a_1 \in c(\bar{v}_\ell)$. Then we can apply Lemma 4a to remove all occurrences of a_1 from each of the factors $\bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_{\ell-1}$ of b and from each of the factors $\bar{x}, \bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_{\ell-1}$ of d without changing b nor d . Using the notation introduced above, we get the equalities

$$b = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{v}_1^{[2,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell, \quad (8)$$

$$d = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{x}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_1^{[2,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell. \quad (9)$$

However, the inclusions (7) ensure that the equalities (8) and (9) hold true also in the case when $a_1 \notin c(\bar{v}_\ell)$: if the letter a_1 does not occur in \bar{v}_ℓ , it occurs in none of the factors $\bar{x}, \bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_{\ell-1}$, whence $\bar{x} = \bar{x}^{[2,n]}$, $\bar{v}_1 = \bar{v}_1^{[2,n]}$, \dots , $\bar{v}_{\ell-1} = \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]}$. Thus, the equalities (8) and (9) hold whenever $\ell > 0$.

Suppose that $\ell > 1$ and $a_2 \in c(\bar{v}_{\ell-1})$. Then we can apply Lemma 4a to remove all occurrences of a_2 from each of the factors $\bar{v}_1^{[2,n]}, \dots, \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]}$ in the representation (8) of b and from each of the factors $\bar{x}^{[2,n]}, \bar{v}_1^{[2,n]}, \dots, \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]}$ in the representation (9) of d so that neither b nor d will change. Thus, we get

$$b = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{v}_1^{[3,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell, \quad (10)$$

$$d = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{x}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_1^{[3,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell. \quad (11)$$

Again, the inclusions (7) imply that the equalities (10) and (11) hold also in the case when $a_2 \notin c(\bar{v}_{\ell-1})$.

Applying this argument $\ell - 1$ times to b and ℓ times to d , we eventually arrive at the equalities

$$b = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell, \quad (12)$$

$$d = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{x}^{[\ell+1,n]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell. \quad (13)$$

Now we can apply the symmetric argument on the left. If $k > 0$ and $a_n \in c(\bar{u}_k)$, we use Lemma 4b to remove all occurrences of a_n from each of the factors $\bar{u}_k, \dots, \bar{u}_1$ in the representation (12) of b and from each of the factors $\bar{u}_k, \dots, \bar{u}_1, \bar{x}^{[\ell+1,n]}$ in the representation (13) of d with no effect on the value of b or d . This leads to the equalities

$$b = \bar{u}_k \bar{u}_{k-1}^{[1,n-1]} \cdots \bar{u}_1^{[1,n-1]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell,$$

$$d = \bar{u}_k \bar{u}_{k-1}^{[1,n-1]} \cdots \bar{u}_1^{[1,n-1]} \bar{x}^{[\ell+1,n-1]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell,$$

that hold also in the case when $a_n \notin c(\bar{u}_k)$. Applying the “left” argument $k - 1$ times to b and k times to d , we finally arrive at the following equalities:

$$b = \bar{u}_k \bar{u}_{k-1}^{[1,n-1]} \bar{u}_{k-2}^{[1,n-2]} \cdots \bar{u}_1^{[1,n-k+1]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell, \quad (14)$$

$$d = \bar{u}_k \bar{u}_{k-1}^{[1,n-1]} \bar{u}_{k-2}^{[1,n-2]} \cdots \bar{u}_1^{[1,n-k+1]} \bar{x}^{[\ell+1,n-k]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,n]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-2}^{[3,n]} \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,n]} \bar{v}_\ell. \quad (15)$$

Since $k + \ell \geq n$, we have $\ell + 1 > n - k$ whence $\bar{x}^{[\ell+1, n-k]} = 1$. Thus, from the representations (14) and (15) we conclude that $b = d$, as required. \square

Combining Theorem 8, Proposition 2, and Theorem 1, we immediately obtain a solution to the finite basis problem for the Hecke–Kiselman monoids \mathcal{HK}_Θ with Θ satisfying $\Theta_C \subseteq \Theta \subseteq \Theta_K$.

Corollary 9. *Let $n \geq 2$ and let Θ be a binary relation on the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ satisfying $\Theta_C \subseteq \Theta \subseteq \Theta_K$.*

- a) *If $n = 2$ or $n = 3$, then the monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ is finitely based and has the identities (3) or respectively (4) as an identity basis.*
- b) *If $n \geq 4$, then the monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ is nonfinitely based.*

Specializing Corollary 9 for $\Theta = \Theta_K$, we get a complete solution to the finite basis problem for the Kiselman monoids \mathcal{K}_n .

Corollary 10. *The monoids \mathcal{K}_2 and \mathcal{K}_3 are finitely based while the monoids \mathcal{K}_n with $n \geq 4$ are nonfinitely based.*

Remark. Even though, for the sake of completeness, we have included the case $n = 2$ in the formulations of Theorem 8 and Corollaries 9 and 10, none of these results are new for the special case. Indeed, on the set $\{1, 2\}$, the relations Θ_C and Θ_K coincide, whence the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_2 is nothing but the Catalan monoid \mathcal{C}_3 and so are all the Hecke–Kiselman monoids \mathcal{HK}_Θ such that $\Theta_C \subseteq \Theta \subseteq \Theta_K$.

Finally, we present an example demonstrating that the above description of the equational theory of the Kiselman monoids may also be used to obtain information about their structural properties. The following result was announced in [10] while its first proof appeared in [16, Theorem 22]; this proof uses a specific representation of \mathcal{K}_n by integer $n \times n$ -matrices and involves a clever estimation of an ad hoc numerical parameter of such matrices. In contrast, our proof is rather straightforward and works for all Hecke–Kiselman monoids \mathcal{HK}_Θ with $\Theta \subseteq \Theta_K$.

Corollary 11. *The Kiselman monoids \mathcal{K}_n are \mathcal{J} -trivial.*

Proof. Lemma 6b,c implies that $(xy)^n \sim_n (xy)^n x$ and $x(yx)^n \sim_n (yx)^n$. By Theorem 8, the identities $(xy)^n \simeq (xy)^n x$ and $x(yx)^n \simeq (yx)^n$ hold in the monoid \mathcal{K}_n . It is well known that every monoid M satisfying these two identities is \mathcal{J} -trivial but, for completeness, we reproduce an elementary proof of this fact.

Let $a, b \in M$ and $MaM = MbM$. Then $a = qbr$ and $b = sat$ for some $q, r, s, t \in M$. Substituting the second equality into the first one, we get $a = qsatr$ whence $a = (qs)^n a (tr)^n$. Since M satisfies $(xy)^n \simeq (xy)^n x$ and $x(yx)^n \simeq (yx)^n$, we have

$$a = (qs)^n a (tr)^n = s(qs)^n a (tr)^n t = sat = b. \quad \square$$

Similar syntactic arguments can be used to reprove some other structural results in [16].

4. FURTHER RESULTS AND OPEN QUESTIONS

4.1. The finite basis problem for monoids $G(E)$. Corollary 10 shows, in particular, that the “classic” Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_3 originated in [14] is finitely based. Recall that \mathcal{K}_3 has 18 elements and arises as the monoid of the form $G(E)$ where the underlying space E is a normed space of infinite dimension. If E is finite-dimensional, then the order of the monoid $G(E)$ is always less than 18 and the value of the order varies, depending on the two parameters: the dimension of E and the dimension of $\overline{\{0\}}$, the closure of the origin (E is not assumed to be Hausdorff so that singletons need not be closed). Moreover, it follows from [14, Theorem 4.1] that each monoid of the form $G(E)$ for finite-dimensional E is isomorphic to the Rees quotient of \mathcal{K}_3 over a certain non-singleton ideal. We present a classification of the monoids in Table 1, labelling them as in [14, Theorem 4.1].

TABLE 1. The monoids $G(E)$ for finite-dimensional E

Label	Relation between $n = \dim E$ and $k = \dim \overline{\{0\}}$	Order of $G(E)$	The ideal I with $\mathcal{K}_3/I \cong G(E)$
A ₁	$n = 0$	1	\mathcal{K}_3
A ₁₅	$n = 1, k = 0$	15	$\{a_2a_3a_1, a_2a_3a_1a_2, a_3a_1a_2, a_3a_2a_1\}$
A ₁₆	$n \geq 2, k = 0$	16	$\{a_2a_3a_1, a_2a_3a_1a_2, a_3a_2a_1\}$
B ₆	$n = k > 0$	6	$\mathcal{K}_3a_2\mathcal{K}_3$
B ₁₆	$n - 1 = k > 0$	16	$\{a_2a_3a_1a_2, a_3a_1a_2, a_3a_2a_1\}$
B ₁₇	$n - 2 \geq k > 0$	17	$\{a_2a_3a_1a_2, a_3a_2a_1\}$

It may be worth commenting on the topology of E in each of the non-trivial cases in Table 1. In case A₁₅ the space E is nothing but the real line \mathbb{R} with the usual topology while case A₁₆ corresponds to $E = \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, again with the usual topology. Case B₆ arises when E is nonzero and equipped with the so-called *chaotic* topology, i.e., the topology such that the only neighborhood of the origin is the whole space. In the remaining two cases (B₁₆ and B₁₇), one has a mixture between the usual and chaotic topologies: the space E is isomorphic to the product of a k -dimensional chaotic space and the space \mathbb{R}^{n-k} with the usual topology.

Being homomorphic images of \mathcal{K}_3 , the monoids $G(E)$ satisfy the identities (4) but it is known that these identities are not strong enough to ensure the finite basis property in every finite semigroup satisfying them. Indeed, Lee (unpublished) has observed that the identities (4) hold in the 6-element semigroup \mathcal{L} given in the class of semigroups with 0 by the presentation

$$\mathcal{L} = \langle e, f \mid e^2 = e, f^2 = f, efe = 0 \rangle, \quad (16)$$

while the third-named author of the present paper and Luo [34] have proved that this semigroup is nonfinitely based. Nevertheless, here we show that each monoid of the form $G(E)$ with finite-dimensional E is finitely based.

Clearly, the 1-element monoid in case A_1 is finitely based. As for the monoids in the five remaining rows of Table 1, the finite basis problem for each of them is solved by the following somewhat surprising observation.

Theorem 12. *Each of the monoids of the form $G(E)$ in cases A_{15} , A_{16} , B_6 , B_{16} , and B_{17} has the same equational theory as the monoid \mathcal{K}_2 , and therefore, has the system (3) as its identity basis.*

Proof. Clearly, the submonoid M of the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_3 generated by a_1 and a_2 is isomorphic to the monoid \mathcal{K}_2 . On the other hand, M has empty intersection with each of the ideals I corresponding to the non-singleton monoids of the form $G(E)$ whence M embeds into \mathcal{K}_3/I . We conclude that \mathcal{K}_2 is isomorphic to a submonoid in each non-singleton monoid of the form $G(E)$, and therefore, all identities holding in any of the latter monoids hold also in \mathcal{K}_2 .

The ideal $K = \{a_2a_3a_1a_2, a_3a_2a_1\}$ is contained in each of the ideals listed in the last column of Table 1 whence each monoid of the form $G(E)$ is a homomorphic image of the monoid \mathcal{K}_3/K . Thus, in order to show that every identity holding in \mathcal{K}_2 holds also in each monoid of the form $G(E)$, it suffices to verify this for the monoid \mathcal{K}_3/K .

Recall that by Theorem 8 the set of identities of \mathcal{K}_2 coincides with the set $J_2 = \{w \simeq w' \mid w \sim_2 w'\}$. By Corollary 7, the collection of all identities of the form (5) satisfying (6) and such that $k + \ell \geq 2$ forms an identity basis for J_2 . Thus, we take an arbitrary identity

$$w = u_k \cdots u_1 v_1 \cdots v_\ell \simeq u_k \cdots u_1 x v_1 \cdots v_\ell = w'$$

of this form and show that it holds in \mathcal{K}_3/K .

Let $\varphi: X^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_3/K$ be an arbitrary homomorphism. We adopt the notational conventions of the proof of Theorem 8; in particular, we write \bar{u} instead of $u\varphi$ for $u \in X^+$. Let

$$b = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_\ell, \quad d = \bar{u}_k \cdots \bar{u}_1 \bar{x} \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_\ell.$$

We aim to show that $b = d$. Clearly, the equality holds provided that φ maps some letter from $c(w) = c(w')$ to the zero of the monoid \mathcal{K}_3/K . Therefore, we may additionally assume that $\bar{y} \in \mathcal{K}_3 \setminus K$ for every letter $y \in c(w) = c(w')$; in other words, we may assume that the homomorphism φ takes its values in \mathcal{K}_3 and modify our aim as follows: to show that either $b = d$ or $b, d \in K$.

First consider the case when $c(\bar{u}_k \bar{v}_\ell) \neq \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$. Taking into account the inclusions (7) that follow from (6), we conclude that in this case φ sends all the letters occurring in w and w' into a submonoid of \mathcal{K}_3 generated by two of the generators a_1, a_2, a_3 . Each such submonoid is easily seen to be isomorphic to the monoid \mathcal{K}_2 , and the latter monoid satisfies all identities in J_2 by Theorem 8. Hence $b = d$ in this case.

Now assume that $c(\bar{u}_k \bar{v}_\ell) = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$. Here we subdivide our analysis into three subcases.

Subcase 1: $k = 0, \ell \geq 2$. In this subcase we have

$$b = \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_\ell, \quad d = \bar{x} \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_\ell, \quad \text{and} \quad c(\bar{v}_\ell) = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}.$$

Applying Lemma 4a as in the proof of Theorem 8, we can rewrite b and d as follows:

$$b = \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,3]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,3]} \bar{v}_\ell, \quad d = \bar{x}^{[\ell+1,3]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,3]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,3]} \bar{v}_\ell.$$

If $\ell > 2$, then $\bar{x}^{[\ell+1,3]} = 1$ and $b = d$. The same conclusions follow provided that $a_3 \notin c(\bar{x})$. Hence we may assume that $\ell = 2$ and $a_3 \in c(\bar{x})$. Then $\bar{x}^{[\ell+1,3]} = \bar{x}^{[3,3]}$ must be a power of a_3 and, since $a_3^2 = a_3$, we conclude that

$$b = \bar{v}_1^{[2,3]} \bar{v}_2, \quad d = a_3 \bar{v}_1^{[2,3]} \bar{v}_2 = a_3 b.$$

Clearly, Lemma 4 allows us to retain in b only the leftmost occurrence of a_3 and only the rightmost occurrence of a_1 . Since a_1 occurs in \bar{v}_2 and, in view of (7), a_3 occurs in $\bar{v}_1^{[2,3]}$, the leftmost occurrence of a_3 precedes the rightmost occurrence of a_1 in b . We see that $b = b_1 a_3 b_2 a_1 b_3$ where each of b_1, b_2, b_3 is either 1 or a power of a_2 , see Fig. 1, in which s stands for the element obtained from $\bar{v}_1^{[2,3]}$ by removing all occurrences of a_3 except the leftmost one, while t denotes the element obtained from \bar{v}_2 by removing all occurrences of a_1 except the rightmost one and all occurrences of a_3 .

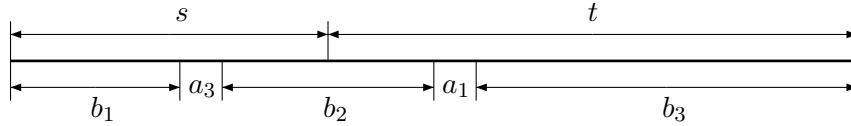


FIGURE 1. Structure of b in Subcase 1

If $b_1 = 1$, we have $d = a_3 b = a_3^2 b_2 a_1 b_3 = a_3 b_2 a_1 b_3 = b$. If $b_2 \neq 1$, then taking into account that $a_2^2 = a_2$, we obtain that b has the product $a_3 a_2 a_1$ as a factor. If $b_1 \neq 1$ while $b_2 = 1$, we observe that $b_3 \neq 1$ since a_2 occurs in \bar{v}_2 and thus in t . Therefore, b has the product $a_2 a_3 a_1 a_2$ as a factor. Both $a_3 a_2 a_1$ and $a_2 a_3 a_1 a_2$ belong to the ideal K whence in either of the two remaining cases we have $b \in K$ and $d = a_3 b \in K$.

Subcase 2: $k \geq 2, \ell = 0$. This subcase is dual to Subcase 1.

Subcase 3: $k, \ell \geq 1$. Applying Lemma 4 as in the proof of Theorem 8, we can rewrite b and d as follows:

$$b = \bar{u}_k \bar{u}_{k-1}^{[1,2]} \cdots \bar{u}_1^{[1,3-k+1]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,3]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,3]} \bar{v}_\ell,$$

$$d = \bar{u}_k \bar{u}_{k-1}^{[1,2]} \cdots \bar{u}_1^{[1,3-k+1]} \bar{x}^{[\ell+1,3-k]} \bar{v}_1^{[\ell,3]} \cdots \bar{v}_{\ell-1}^{[2,3]} \bar{v}_\ell.$$

If $k + \ell > 2$, then $\bar{x}^{[\ell+1,3-k]} = 1$ and $b = d$. The same conclusions follow if $a_2 \notin c(\bar{x})$. Hence we may assume that $k = \ell = 1$ and $a_2 \in c(\bar{x})$. Then

$\bar{x}^{[\ell+1,3-k]} = \bar{x}^{[2,2]}$ is a power of a_2 and, since $a_2^2 = a_2$, we conclude that

$$b = \bar{u}_1 \bar{v}_1, \quad d = \bar{u}_1 a_2 \bar{v}_1.$$

Now we apply Lemma 4 to b and d to eliminate all occurrences of a_1 except the rightmost one and all occurrences of a_3 except the leftmost one. If after that either \bar{u}_1 ends with a_2 or \bar{v}_1 starts with a_2 , then the desired equality $b = d$ follows from $a_2^2 = a_2$. In the remaining cases either

$$b = b_1 a_1 a_3 b_2, \quad d = b_1 a_1 a_2 a_3 b_2$$

or

$$b = b_1 a_3 a_1 b_2, \quad d = b_1 a_3 a_2 a_1 b_2,$$

where $b_1 = a_2^p$ and $b_2 = a_2^q$ for some $p, q > 0$ because a_2 occurs in both \bar{u}_1 and \bar{v}_1 according to (7). In the former case $d = a_2^p a_1 a_2 a_3 b_2 = a_2^p a_1 a_3 b_2 = b$ in view of the relation $a_2 a_1 a_2 = a_2 a_1$ holding in \mathcal{K}_3 . In the latter case, b has the product $a_2 a_3 a_1 a_2$ as a factor while d has the product $a_3 a_2 a_1$ as a factor. Since both $a_3 a_2 a_1$ and $a_2 a_3 a_1 a_2$ belong to the ideal K , we conclude that $b, d \in K$. \square

Remark. As an alternative to the above proof, one could directly verify (using a computer) that the monoid \mathcal{K}_3/K satisfies the identities (3) and then refer to Theorem 1a. In fact, we have performed such a computation but preferred to include “manual” proof that uses only basic combinatorics of the monoid \mathcal{K}_3/K .

4.2. The finite basis problem for general Hecke–Kiselman monoids.

Theorem 8 describes the equational theory of the Hecke–Kiselman monoids \mathcal{HK}_Θ such that the anti-reflexive binary relation Θ satisfies $\Theta_C \subseteq \Theta \subseteq \Theta_K$, and Corollary 9 solves the finite basis problem for these monoids. However, questions of the same sort are of interest for an arbitrary Θ . Here we discuss two open problems related to the equational theory of Hecke–Kiselman monoids.

Let Θ be an anti-reflexive binary relation on the set $V_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. It is known [9, Theorem 16] that the Hecke–Kiselman monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ determines the graph (V_n, Θ) up to isomorphism, that is, for an arbitrary anti-reflexive binary relation Φ on the set $V_m = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, the monoids \mathcal{HK}_Θ and \mathcal{HK}_Φ are isomorphic if and only if the graphs (V_n, Θ) and (V_m, Φ) are isomorphic. On the other hand, Theorem 8 reveals that Hecke–Kiselman monoids with non-isomorphic underlying graphs can be *equationally equivalent*, i.e., can have the same equational theory. For instance, if $n \geq 3$, then the Catalan monoid $\mathcal{C}_{n+1} = \mathcal{HK}_{\Theta_C}$ and the Kiselman monoid $\mathcal{K}_n = \mathcal{HK}_{\Theta_K}$ are non-isomorphic but these monoids are equationally equivalent by Theorem 8. This observation gives rise to the following question.

Question 1. Let Θ and Φ be anti-reflexive binary relations on the sets $V_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and respectively $V_m = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. Under which necessary and sufficient conditions on the graphs (V_n, Θ) and (V_m, Φ) are the Hecke–Kiselman monoids \mathcal{HK}_Θ and \mathcal{HK}_Φ equationally equivalent?

Similarly, with respect to the finite basis problem, the next question appears to be quite natural.

Question 2. Let Θ be an anti-reflexive binary relation on the set $V_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Under which necessary and sufficient conditions on the graph (V_n, Θ) is the Hecke–Kiselman monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ finitely based?

Questions 1 and 2 relate the study of Hecke–Kiselman monoids to the promising area of investigations whose aim is to interpret graph-theoretical properties within equational properties of semigroups. Such an interpretation may shed new light on complexity-theoretical aspects of the theory of semigroup identities as a whole and of the finite basis problem in particular; see [12] for an impressive instance of this approach. It is to expect, however, that Questions 1 and 2 may be rather hard—for comparison, recall that in general it is still unknown for which graphs (V_n, Θ) the Hecke–Kiselman monoid \mathcal{HK}_Θ is finite, and even for $n = 4$, the classification of graphs with finite Hecke–Kiselman monoids has turned out to be non-trivial, see [1].

4.3. The finite basis problem for involuted Kiselman monoids. A semigroup S is called an *involuted semigroup* if it admits a unary operation $s \mapsto s^*$ (called *involution*) such that $(st)^* = t^*s^*$ and $(s^*)^* = s$ for all $s, t \in S$. Whenever S is equipped with a natural involution, it appears to be reasonable to investigate the identities of S as an algebra of type (2,1); see [2, 3, 4, 17] for numerous examples of recent studies along this line. Observe that adding an involution may radically change the equational properties of a semigroup: a finitely based semigroup may become a non-finitely based involuted semigroup and vice versa. Infinite examples of this sort have been known since 1970s (see [32, Section 2] for references and a discussion); more recently, Jackson and the second-named author [13] have constructed a finitely based finite semigroup that becomes a nonfinitely based involuted semigroup after adding a natural involution, while Lee [18] has shown that the 6-element nonfinitely based semigroup \mathcal{L} defined by (16) admits an involution under which it becomes a finitely based involuted semigroup.

Inspecting the relations (2), one can easily see that the map $a_i \mapsto a_{n-i+1}$ uniquely extends to an involution of the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_n ; in fact, this is the only anti-automorphism of \mathcal{K}_n [16, Proposition 20b]. In the same way, this map extends to an involution of the Catalan monoid \mathcal{C}_{n+1} . To the best of our knowledge, the equational properties of Kiselman and Catalan monoids treated as involuted semigroups have not been considered so far, and the examples mentioned in the preceding paragraph indicate that these properties need not necessarily follow the patterns revealed by the results of Section 3. Thus, we conclude with a pair of interrelated questions.

Question 3. Are the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_n and the Catalan monoid \mathcal{C}_{n+1} equationally equivalent as involuted semigroups?

Obviously, the epimorphism $\mathcal{K}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}$ constructed according to Proposition 5 is in fact a homomorphism of involuted semigroups so that \mathcal{C}_{n+1} satisfies all involuted semigroup identities that hold in \mathcal{K}_n . The converse, however, is very far from being clear.

Question 4. a) For which n is the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_n finitely based as an involuted semigroup?

b) For which n is the Catalan monoid \mathcal{C}_n finitely based as an involuted semigroup?

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Added in proof. Very recently, Lee [19] has found a sufficient condition under which a nonfinitely based semigroup remains nonfinitely based when equipped with an involution. It is easy to verify that the condition holds true for Kiselman and Catalan monoids treated as involuted semigroups, and therefore, combining the results of [19] with those of [33] and of the present paper, one immediately deduces the following partial answer to Question 4: the Kiselman monoid \mathcal{K}_n nonfinitely based as an involuted semigroup for each $n \geq 4$ and the Catalan monoid \mathcal{C}_n nonfinitely based as an involuted semigroup for each $n \geq 5$.

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